(b) Single unmarried daughter as well as widow, divorcee and separated women should have right of residence in her parental home.

9. The recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 to treat expenditure on marriage beyond the prescribed limit i.e. 30 per cent of the yearly income of the guardian of the bride or Rs. 20,000|-whichever is less be treated as dowry should be incorporated in the Act.

10. Sensitisation of police force to women concerned and to increase female police at all levels.

11. Special women's police cell at every police station to attend to women's complaint with an advisory committee of social workers.

12. Authorising women's organisations to send their representatives at the time of dying declaration in the cases off burnt cases of dowry victims.

13. Evidence Act should be amended.

14. Family courts should be established without delay.

15. The present education is neither empowering women nor is helping them to improve their self image or self confidence as individuals. Sex discrimination must be removed from the school curriculum and books.

16. Role of father should be emphasised and responsibilities of fatherhood must be propagated through education and media.

17. A regular committee to monitor TV programmes so that there is no negative protrayal of women.

18. Serial on 'Adi Sankaracharya' on TV should be televised only after it is previewed by the women organisation.

19. Central legislation banning Ammiocytasis, pre-sex determination tests resulting in 'female facticide.

20 (a). Role of daughter as the corollary of the parents in old age be emphasised and daughters should be made conscious of the responsibility along with their brothers to accept the. responsibility of looking after their old parents.

(b) While demanding equal share in the parental property the logical corollary of sharing the responsibility of maintaining old parents be accepted by women and society.

Actions

A five member committee was set up to draft a charter of demand for the women which will be circulated to concerned organisations by Manila Dakshata Samitj,

Efforts will be made to enlist support 'from different States.

It was further resolved that Mahila Dakshata Samiti would try to c/eate awareness in the women about their political strength and urge upon to exercise their right discreatly and vote those candidates or party who would subscribe to their charter of demands.

Malfunctioning of Vital Communication link at Bombay Airport

938. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA; Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vital communication link (VHF) at the Bombay airport has been malmunctioning for quite sometime, reducing the range for contact between an aircraft and air traffic control; if so, since when; and

(b) what are the reasons 'for not rectifying it for smooth air traffic control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) and (b) On a few occasions during March-April this year, there had been deterioration in the performance of VHF link 'between the unit at Trombay 'mil and the Control Tower at Bombay airport, reducing the contact range between the aircraft and Air Traffic Control. Rec-

tification action was taken expeditiously as and when the malfunctioning deter ioration in the performance of the link was observed. The link has been restored to its efficient performance level and is working satisfactorily since May, 1988 onwards. In addition to this, stand-by • transmitters and receivers have been installed at the terminal building at Bombay airport, for use during the failure/deterioration of the link between Trombay and terminal building, Bombay airport.

Upgrading of Bombay and Delhi Airports

939. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister df CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a act that some-time in 1986 a .proposal was mooted to upgrade the Bombay and Delhi airports;" and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in taking a decision on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) and (b) The National Airports Authority has formulated a Proposal for modernisation of Air Traffic Control Systems at Delhi and Bombay airports. The proposal* involves huge investment of funds. The decision required to be taken in consultation with all concerned Ministries|Organisations|Agencies has to be after due consideration.

Intravenous fluid manufacturing unit at AIIMS

940. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sophisticated unit for manufacturing life saving intravenous (IV) fluids in AIIMS -has been lying idle for over a year and that daily requirement of over a thousand bottles of intravenous fluids are obtained from tbe open market at a high cost;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the unit lying idle and 'for not making the equipment operational;

(c) what is the daily average expenditure on procuring the requirement from the market, stating the extent of shortage of the said fluids; and

(d) what steps have been taken to make the unit operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY, OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) This is not true. The Unit has been working and manufacturing Distilled water and saline and certain I. V. Fluids which are needed in the hospital from time to time and are not easily available in the market.

However, it is true that Glucose saline, the normal Saline for intraveneous injection, was not manufactured on this Unit for several months and these were obtained from the market but at rates cheaper than the cost of I.V. Fluids manufactured at AIIMS Unit! The Unit has started, manufacturing these I.V. solutions now.

(b) The reason for not producing in travenous glucose and normal saline 'is that in the fluids produced during repeated trial runs, the sterlity of solution did not conform to standards laid down by the Drugs Controller. This was due to the fact that sterilising machine provided for this purpose could not achieve the level of functional efficiency that was required for proper sterilisation of those fluids.

(c) The AIIMS Unit produces about 250—300 bottles per day and the daily shortfall is about 800-900 bottles per day. The daily expenditure on procurement of fluids is Rs. 7120/-

(d) The manufacturers of the sterilising machine and the Chief Technical Officer of the AIIMS Workshop are working on standardisation of the "Steriliser" in accordance with the standards laid-down for such purpose by the Drugs Controller. The results of recent trials have been upto the laid down standards and are satisfactory.